MORNING EDITION---TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1851.

DOUBLE SHEET.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FOURTH OF JULY 1-1831.—GRAND EXand Lake, Caldwells, and West Point (Cozzens Dockare Sevents each way, or 75 cents for the entire excursion,
the commodicus and fast sailing steamer SOUTH AMERICA
ill leave as follows, from pier foot of Brooms street, East
Giver, as 65, A. M.; Pier No. 2. North River, 72; Chambers
treet, 75; Hammend street, 73; and Thirteenth atroot, at 8
felock, agriving at Newburgh at about 11 s'clock. Roturnng, will leave Newburgh at 5 P. M., making the above landugs, and reaching New York at an early hour, giving pasengers an opportunity to witness the various grand dislays of fireworks. Tickets are now ready and for sale at
Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, 223 Broadway, and Raynor's
Sook store, 76 Bowery.

NOURTH OF JULY !- GRAND EXCURSION !- PER POURTH OF JULY. — EXCURSION TRIPS WILL BE Inn on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in connection with the steamboat BED JACKET, leaving New York, ier No. 1 North River, by etenmer Red Jacket, at 9 A. M., od at 1,5 and 10 P. M., for Elizabethtown, Westfield, Plaineld, Bound Brook, Somerville, and White House. Returning, leave White Bouse at 8.0 A. M., and I. do and 4% P. M., and leave Elizabethtown at 10% A. M., and at 3% and 6% M.

Weester street, one of the proprietors.

RAND FOURTH OF JULY ENGURSION TO BRID JE-

TRAND SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA-NEW YORK and Philadelphia direct.—United States Mail Line—I brough in 4% hours, via New Jorsey Railroad. Pare reduced to \$5 for forsetclass, and \$5 20 for second class. Leave 1 v York \$16 A. M., from foot of Courtland street; and at \$4 M. and 5 P. M. from the foot of Wall-middlelphia at 6 and 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., from the foot of Wall-mutafreet.

Camben and amnov railroad line from new Cards to Philadelphia—Leave Pier No. 1 North River, by steamboat JOAN FOTTER, Morning Line, at 8 o'clock; Afternon Line, at 14 o'clock. Fare by either line, the forward deck, \$2. Emigrant Line at 5 o'clock P. M.; Eliss. Agent. L. BLISS. Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—THE STEAMER ALICE, CAPT. Weeks, for Bridgeport, will, on and fater Tuesday July List, leave pler 10, foot of Liberty street, N. R. and A. A., on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and Lip, about on Enterday, Fassungers will arrive in Bri goort in ample mean to take the morning trains on the Huestonic Navigura and New Haven Railroad. Fare 25 cents. Freight Caker at reduced rates. Apply on board, or at the office on wha pier.

DR. ELLIOTT, OCULIST, HAS REMOVED TO 400 Broadway, apposite the Art Union Office hours from 11 to 3 o'clock, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. DR. MOTT, SURGEON, HAS REMOVED TO NO.

ENGVAL-DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH HAS REMOVED be bis office from No. 9 Park Place to No. 364 Browleay, 25. E. corner of Franklin street. Consultations from eight o clock A. M. to two P. M., and at 210 Fourth havene, between Noesteenth and Twentieth streets, from four o'clock to eight P. M.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NICOLAY, SURGICAL APPARATUS MAKER AND

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS PASSED.

Interesting from the National Capital. THE WEBSTER DINNER AT CAPON SPRINGS-MOVE-MENTS OF SECRETARY WEBSTER AND SIR HENRY BULWER-REDUCTION OF CLERKS IN THE THIRD

AUDITOR'S OFFICE—THE TALCOTT COURT MARTIAL, ETC. The Webster dinner took place at Capon Springs, Vir-ginia on Saturday and was productive of great enthusiasm. Sir Henry Bulwer, Mr. Levin, and Mr. Barney

Mr. Webster will dine to-morrow at Harper's Ferry, and be there to morrow night.

Daniel Webster returns to Washington on Wednesday, and leaves for Marshfield on the 10th July. Sir Henry Bulwer left the Springs on Sunday, and

reached here to night.

To-morrow, the office of the Third Auditor is to be reorganized under the act of last Congress. The number of clerks is to be reduced to twenty-four, viz :- Eight at \$1,400 each ; eight at \$1,200, and eight at \$1,000. The following dismissals will take place:—Samuel Keppler Brook B. Williams, Thomas Morgan, William Plenner

P. D. Winter, Jabez Wheeler, and William Orme.

The Court Martial met this morning at 10 o'clock General Walbach was unanimously excused from further service as a member of the Court, the accused offering no objection. On taking his leave the General was much affected; and stated that as he was an old man, eightyfive years of age, it was not probable that he would eve meet the members of the Court on a similar occasion; but he prayed God to bless them all. The examination of Captain Maynardier was then resumed, when he stated that payment under a power of attorney was considered at the Ordnance Bureau equivalent to the payment to individual contractors. Cannon projectiles were never found ready made, but are always made to order. He detailed at length the process of payments for open purchases, and by contracts, observed at the Ordnance Bureau. Captain Mordecai was then examined. He stated that he sent two thirty two pound shot gauges to Anderson, last January, at the request of Colonel Huger; but before sending them, he mentioned the fact to Col Talcott, in an uncflicial letter, who stated in reply that he had no objection to their being sent. Capt. Mordecai did not pay much attention to the matter, and was not very positive as to the precise conversation. He received no written orders from Col. Talcott to issue these gauges. Issues were generally made on written orders from the chief bureau. The gauges were issued to Anderson, but were receipted for by Col. Huger. Anderson was directed to return them to Col. Huger when done with them. Consequently, in returning the work done in January, the gauges were reported as issued to Col. Huger only, in the report to the Chief of the Ordinance Bureau on the subject by me. The conversation with Col. Talcott was between the 8th and 10th of January. Capt. Mordecai believed at the time they ware given to Anderson, they were required for making a few shot for experiments; hence he attached but little importance to the matter.

The Court then adjourned.

Important from the State Capital. OUR SPECIAL TELEPRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

WEATHER—THE HUDSON RIVER BOATS AND THE RAIL-ROAD—JENNY LIND EXPECTED—PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE, &C.

This is the hottest day of the season. The thermome ter in the shade was at 92. The members of the Legislature appeared this morning in thin pants and sacks, and if the present sweltering weather continues for a week, i will drive them to their homes.

the day travel, has commenced in earnest. The latter are determined to induce passengers to go by them. The steamboat Reindeer landed at the wharf a few minutes after three o'clock, only some fifteen minutes behind the morning cars from New York. The new steamer Henry Clay arrived at a quarter to four. Both boats were well filled with passengers, a number of whom are bound for Saratoga, Niagara, Lebanon, &c. This warm weather I driving multitudes from the South to the Northern

The anticipated visit of Jenny Lind to this city, in the course of eight or ten days, creates quite a furore. An at-Mr. Barnum, to induce him to bring her here for two or three nights; but the immense sum which he demanded (about \$5,000 in advance for each concert) was too extra-Nightingale. Now that her wings are unpinioned, our citizens are delighted with the prospect of soon listening to her warblings. The only difficulty is that unless some of our largest churches can be obtained, there will be no place sufficiently capacious in which to hold her con

decided upon, but the committee who have the matter in charge have made a report; and in the case of the Steuben and Chemung districts, it is probable that Mr. Gilbert's whig friends will vote him into it, although the State canvassers declared there was a tie between him and Mr. Guinnip. When that result was declared the Secretary of State should immediately have ordered a new election. The minority of the committee contend that they have no jurisdiction in the matter. A large number of witnesses have been in attendance for several days, and, of course, at the expense of the State.

In the other case, that of Stanton, the committee submitted a report, without expressing an opinion upon the merits of the question, innemuch as Mr. Williams, the competitor, has made no application for Mr. Stanton's seat, and he will probably retain it, as it will be useless to enter upon an investigation at this late period the whogs having a sufficient majority for all practical pur-

to enter upon an investigation at this late period the whigs having a sufficient majority for all practical purfores.

A bill compelling the officers and owners of steambeats to check the baggage of passengers, passed the Scuate this afternoon. Such a law has become indispensable, from the fact that the anneyance which traveliers are now subjected to by insolent and impudent parties, has become an intolerable nuisance. Very few ecupe those harpies.

The attempt to create a new State officer, called public printer, at a large subary, signally failed this afternoon, there are occasionally instances occurring in which the treasury is protected, and this is one.

The bill intended for the more effectual suppression o gambling is tossed about in the Senate like a foot ballvery lew keeping it leng in possession. An attempt was made to have it before the Senate like a foot ballying the tengency few keeping it leng in possession. An attempt was made to have it before the Senate late this afternoon down to a mere nominal section, and will not produce any effect, as it now stands, if enseted into a law. The friends of common schools made an effort in the flouse this afternoon to strike out the several appropriations for academies, and give the money, §48,000, directly to the common schools of the State. An animated discussion will ensue on this proposition to morrow.

The Canal bill remains on the table in the Gouse, but it is expected to be disposed of before the Fourth of July. In regard to the Congressional districts, as there is a probability that some degree of political fairness will be exhibited in the new division, I am inclined to believe a plan from the following will prove as near as any that has yet appeared. It does not include the counties of New York and Richmond, nor these'on bond Island.

9th District.—Westchester and Reckland, and the first Assembly district of Columbia.

embly district of Columbia.

12th District-North Assembly district of Columbia

nd Represence counties.
15th District—Albany county, Saratoga, and Wash-

goton.
15th District—Clinton, Essex, and Warren.
16th District—St. Lawrence and Franklin.
17th District—Left roon and Lewis.
18th District—Herkimer, Montgomery, Fuiton, and

et of Cayuga. Sith District—Third district of Cayuga, Cortland, and

oh District—Menfree, Ab District—Livingston, Wyoming, and North As-biy districts of Alleghany, th District—Steeben, Yates, and Southern district

All ghany.

Sixt District—Cattaraugus and Chautauque.

Sixt District—Trie.

Cla District—Trinessee, Orleans, and Niagara.

Committees of both houses have been appointed, from

tam a reject is expected in a day or two, and, if they

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. SPECIAL SESSION.

BY BAIN'S LINE, OFFICE 29 WALL STREET.

At BANY, June 30, 1857. RAILROAD TOLLS, ETC.

Mr. Johnson laid on the table the following re-Resolved. That the bill entitled an act imposing tolk on freight transported on the New York and Eric Raifroad, and upon the Northern Raifroad, be taken from the files of the Senate, and committee to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Mrads, from the Raifway Committee, reported in favor of the act authorizing the Northern Raifroad Com-

pany to extend its pier at Rouse's Point, on Lake Cham

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the following Senators were appointed a Committee to report a bill providing for the districting of the State into suitable Congressiona Districts :- Mr. Robinson, (whig.) of Alleghany; Mr Cook, (whig.) of Saratoga; Mr. Beekman, (whig.) of New York; Mr. Crook, (dem.,) of Clinton; Mr. Brandreth York; Mr. Crook, (dem.,) of Clinton; Mr. Brandreth (dem.,) of Westchester; Mr. Dimmick, (whig.) of Broome; Mr. Sandford, (dem..) of Montgemery; and Mr Schoommaker, (whig.) of Ulster.

The Senate refused to allow the President of the Senate to appoint the committee.

THE SEASEED HEART ACADEMY.

Mr. BEEKMAN reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart.

THE UNION STEAM VESSEL COMPANY.

The act in relation to the Union Steam Vessel Company was ordered to a select committee, to report complete.

MOUNTERY TO FURLISH ABSENTES.

MOTEMENT TO FUBLISH ABSENTEES.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked leave to offer the following resoltion, but as it requires unanimous consent, was record to the second to

Mr. Lyon reported a bill calculated materially to improve and perfect and make equal the taxation in the State.

State.

THE PASSAGE OF BILLS.

The following bills were read and passed:—
An act authorizing Henry H. Purdy to establish ferry across the Hudson river, from Cold Spring landing at Phillipetown, in the county of Putnam, to the west shore thereof, in the county of Orange.
An act appropriating \$14,000 to Sing Sing prison for past indebtedness, and \$12,000 for current expenses.
Au act to amend the charter of the village of Herkimer.

past indebtedness, and \$12,000 for current expenses.
An act to amend the charter of the village of Herkimer.
An act to alter the map of the land of New York, by extending Washington street, in said city, from its present termination at Gansevoort street to Twelfth street.
An act to allow the trustees of villages and common councils of cities to appoint Boards of Health.
An act to authorize the Supervisors of the several counties to make the office of District Attorney a salaried office. (This act does not apply to salaries now fixed nor does it affect a compensation aiready established.)
An act to amend the act authorizing the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of New York.
An act to authorize the electors of Utica to elect a Board of Excise.
An act making appropriations for the State Library, and, through the Regents of the University, for scientific and literary purposes. This act appropriates for purchase of books. \$2.800; building, \$850; contingent expenses, \$500; international exchanges, \$600; incidental expenses, \$1,200.

A recess was taken till 4 o'clock.

MORE RILLS PASSED.

During the afternoon session the following bills were

During the afternoon session the following bills were

An act to incorporate the Irving Savings Institution An act to extend the act in relation to suits at law

An act to extend the act in relation to suits at law against joint stock associations.

An act in relation to the attendance of Grand Juries at Courts of Sessions.

An act to regulate the transportation of baggage on steamboats. (This bill requires that steamboats shail give checks for baggage, and no fare need be paid if such checks are not given.)

An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to adjust certain claims to a piece of land belonging to the people of this State in the town of Wolcott.

An act for the improvement of the Tonawanda Indians An act for the improvement of the Saranac river. An act in relation to State Prisons.

THE ANTI-GAMBLING BILL.

The bill for the prevention of gambling was referred to a select committee. Adjourned.

ALBANY, June 30, 1851.

The bill in relation to the passenger laws of New York city was received from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. WAREMAN, was ordered to be printed, and referred to the same committee that had charge of the bill at the last

Passed.

An act to establish a ferry across the Hudson. Passed.

An act authorizing married women who may be stock-holders in any incorporated company, to vote at elections of directors and trustees. Passed. An act in relation to the publication of the poor laws An act to incorporate academies and high schools in this State. Passed.

An act in relation to canal appraisers. Passed. An act to incorporate the New York Juvenile A An act to authorize the Merchants' Exchange Company

to reduce its capital stock, and to borrow money to pay its debts. Passed. An set to amend the laws in relation to plank roads and turnpike reads, passed April 9, 1831. Passed.
Mr. Lenov moved to reconsider. Lost.
Anact in relation to the powers of the Board of Supervisors relative to fisheries.

Mr. Turnin, moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the first section. Lost. The bill was then read

An act to smend the charter of the Union Mutual Insurance Company. Passed.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting instructions relative to the late census.

YHE CENSUS.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting instructions relative to the late census.

YHE THEM REALING OF BRILES CONTINCED.

An act to provide for an additional number of commissioners in and for the city and county of New York. Passed.
Anact to alter the Commissioner's map of the city of

An act to after the Commissioner's may Brocklyn Passed.

An act in relation to the duties and powers of the superintendents of common schools. Passed.

An act in relation to Justices' Courts in the city of New York, and to amend an act in relation to the Justices of the Police Courts in said city. Passed.

The House took a recess till 4 P. M.

BIGGER BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

On re-assembling, the third reading of bills was con-

An set to incorporate the Tivoli and Ulster Ferry Com-

tineed, as follows:—
An set to incorporate the Tivoli and Ulster Ferry Company Farsed.
An act in relation to the assessment and the collection of taxes in the city of New York, and to amend the several acts relating therete. Fassed.
An act in relation to the Oswego Canal. Passed.
An act to appropriate a portion of the United States deposit fund for the aid of colleges and medical institutions. [The appropriations of \$5.000 for the Reasselace Institue, and of \$1.500 for the Wesleyan Seminary, were, by unanimous consent, stricken from the bill.]
After some remarks, the motion, for the purpose of offering the following substitute:—
The Comptroller is hereby authorised and required to payout of the revenues of the United States deposit fund the sum of \$25.000, ever and above all other moneys otherwise appropriated to common schools, for the sport of common schools, for the year 1851: said sum to be apportioned among the several counties in the same manner as the other moneys appropriated to common schools.

Mr. Revenue offered an amendment, that the bill be recommitted to the Cammittee on Colleges and Common Schools, with instructions to strike out all after the first rection, and insert to New York University, \$2,500; Genevan College, \$2,500; Hamilton, \$1,500.
Pending the debate on this motion, the House ada College, \$2,500; Hamilton, \$1,500. Pending the debate on this motion, the House ad-

Items from Pittsburgh.

Pritissunan, June 30, 1851. The city is healthy, and there is no appearance of cholera. The weather is cloudy, with an appearance of

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad will be open-to Brighton this week—only two and a half miles of rails to that piace yet to be laid. John McFadden the well known transportation mer

chant, died yesterday.

There is three feet of water in the channel, and the river rising. Freights are declining.

Gen. Campbell, the whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, is lying dangerously ill.

Baltistons, June 30, 1851.

Thomas D. Johnson, of the firm of Lee & Johnson, exensive bankers in this city, died suddenly at one o'clock this afternoon, of cramp in the stomach.

Et.Struk, June 28, 1851. The argument of care No. 23 was concluded to-day, at The Leggett's Gap Rallroad.

GREAT BEND, Ps., June 30, 1851. The Leggett's Gap Railroad, extending from Scran-tonia, in the centre of the coal region of Pennsylvania to this place, is expected to be in running order by the first of September. Its effects will be most beneficial to Central New York, in supplying coal at a much less rate

In consequence of the refusal of the commanding officers at Fort Moultrie to celebrate, as is customary within the fort, the anniversary of the battle, a large number of our citizens determined on celebrating it out number of our citizens determined on celebrating is our-side. Great preparations are making close to the fort in the erection of tents, tables for a dinner, rostrum, &c. Colonel J. Bond will preside, assisted by a number of our most distinguished men. There is no fear of undue manifestations of ill feeling.

INTENSE HEAT OF THE WEATHER. Within the last six or eight days, the heat of the weather has been excessive, particularly yesterday and on Sunday. At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the thermometer stood at 88° in the open air in Wall street, which is several degrees higher than at any cor-3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the mercury rose to 90° in the shade in Broadway. This sudden transition is felt more powerfully, owing to the coldness of the weather up to about the 25th inst. The mercury at the Herald office, at 3 o'clock, was 92°, and 85° at 10 o'clock last night. At half-past 12 P. M., the thermometer at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, stood at 119° in the sun. It was placed in a cool location, a fine breeze blowing on it. At the same time, in the shade, it stood 93° 5'.

AND TWO OTHERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED-SEVERAL EFIRMEN BADLY BURNT.

out in the galvanie depot of Dr. Morehead, No. 132 Broadway. Four young women employed in the establishment, had been engaged in boiling a large kettle of pitch and other inflammatory matter, when it ignited; and in girl, about seventeen years old, named Cecilia Me Guire, was burnt to a crisp. One of her legs and an arm were burnt elearly off, and nothing is left but the body, in one hardened cinder. Coroner Geer held dict was to the effect that " the deceased came to he death from the burning of inflammable matter at 130 Broadway." Two of the other young women were also seriously injured. A fireman, named William Constable attached to No. 20, Engine Company, was burned in the most shocking manner, the flesh being broiled over every nch of his body. He was conveyed to the Hospital in an almost dying state. Four or five other parties were also burnt in a frightful manner. The names of two of Hose Company No. 46. He was shockingly burnt in the

saved.

Since writing the above, we regret to learn that some four or five firemen were seriously injured in their exertions to arrest the flames when they first broke out Noze of the injuries have as yet proved fatal, except as above narrated.

above narrated.

A Man Stashed is Reade Street—Great Excitement.
—Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, a bloody affray took place in Reade street, near the northeast corner of Broadway, at the French wine and liquor store of J. B. Chabon & Co., at whose place a dispute arose between a gang of rowdice and several respectable gentlemen in consequence of some difference in regard to the payment of drinks or catables. A desperate fight ensued; and when our reporter arrived on the premises a young man by the name of Thomas was observed partly prostrated and covered with blood that flowed from a stade he had received in the head with a long dirk knife that was in the hands of a rough looking customer, who effected his escape before the police arrived. The building was surrounded by several hundred persons, and the greatest excitement prevailed for a few moments; and, strange to say, not a "star" was seen until after the crowd had dispersed. The wounded man is a gentleman of good character, and was only a looker to a gentleman of good character, and was only a looker on when he reof good character, and was only a looker-on when he re-ceived the stab. He was conveyed home by his asso-ciates who soon came to his assistance, but too late to defect the desperado.

detect the desperado.

Seden Derth-Mysterious Case.—On Saturday morning last, about half past six o'clock, the body of Thomas Tucker, a painter, residing in Elizabethtown, N. J., was found in a mill dam, within a few yards of his own house. He was found lying on his face, which was considerably cut, in about eight inches of water, and close by a plank, which was placed across the dam at a height of four feet above the water's suface. He was seen by several persons waiking in the street, at about five o'clock the same merning, and was perfectly sober at the time. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

THE FIRE AT PECK SLIP.-There was no general alarm given at this fire, as has been stated.

The Doc Laws.—The dog laws go into effect to-day.
We are happy to see that the brutality which we have
witnessed in fermer years, in the slaughter of dogs by
negrees and boys, has, under the direction of the Mayor,
given way to a more merciful method of clearing the
streets of the canine species. A reward of haif a dollar
is effered are every dog that is brought to the public
pound, and owners of dogs,may reclaim them by paying a
like amount. It is a pity that no law will reach the pupjes who parade Broudway every aformoon, and make a
business of staring ladies out of countenance, and in
other respects being rude to them. If a pound were established for these animals, there would be very few reclamations, at even half a dollar a head.

EMERGATION FOR THE MORTH OF JUNE.—The following given at this fire, as has been stated.

is a list of the passengers month :-	to this port for the la
British ports 21,596	Amsterdam 2
French 3.564 Bremen 2.738	Norwegian 2 Antwerp 12
Bamburgh 1 069	Rotterdam 6
Chagres 1,602	Other ports 2
Total	

Total.

Commander Manning has been detained from the command of the Renderrous at Norfolk, and Licelynaus Foindexter is ordered to be detached until further instructions are received from the department. Several men have applied to be shipped in the service, but there is no officer to ship them.

THE WEBB AND WILLIS AFFAIR.

Examination before the Referee—The De-livery of the Letters.

Before ex-Judge Vanderpoel, Referee.

June 29 — Smith Coddington and Mary I his wife vs. Jus.
Watson Webb —The defendant appeared before the referee, at his chambers in Nassau street, this day, attended by Mr. Hiran Ketcham, his counsel, and was
examined, in pursuance of an order of June 6.1851. Mr.
H. F. Clark attended on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Interregated the defendant.
James Watson Webb being Aulternation.

ierce, at his chambers in Nassau street, this day, attended by Mr. Hiram Ketham, his counsel, and was examined in pursuance of an order of June 6. 1851. Mr. H. F. Clark attended on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Intercrated the defendant.

James Watson Webb being duly swern, Mr. Clark aked the following question:—

Question.—Have you in your possession the notes, letters, correspondence, and papers which were delivered to you by N. P. Willis, in the presence of George Buckham, on or about the year 1845.

Mr. Ketcham objected to the question, because it does not follow the terms of the order.

The Referee said—I ruis that the question is proper; and that if the delivery of the letters to the defendant was not made in June, 1845, the variance as to time is immaterial.

Answer.—I never received any letters or papers from N. P. Willis in presence of George Buckham or any other person, during any portion of the year 1845. I did Accive certain letters from N. P. Willis, in presence of George Buckham in December, 1844. The witness was proceeding to state what letters he so received, and the circumstances attending their reception, when Mr. Clark objected to his making such statement.

The referee decided that the witness proceed.

Col. Webb then raid—Mr. Willis, Mr. Buckham and I met, at the office of Mr. Buckham, for another purpose, which I am advised by my counsel it is not necessary to explain at this time. The object of our maeting having leen accomplished, I inquired of Mr. Willis whether he had not other letters of Mary Irman in his possession, and madera formal demand for them. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that we should meet at the same place, and the same hour. The day following. We met accordingly, when Willis placed in my hands, sealed and directed to me, the package I now produce and hand over to the referce, to be delivered to Andrew Warner, the receiver. Here Col. Webb handed the long litigated package of killet-down to Judge Vanderpoel.] Witness them continued—I have no doubt whetever th

papers of my counsel
Q.—Did you deliver a copy to your counsel?
A.—I did.
Q.—When?
A.—About one o'clock, P. M.. on the 9th day of Juna instant, and after being advised by the court to employ counsel.

A.—About one o'clock, P. M.. on the 9th day of Juna instant, and after being advised by the court to employ counsel.

Q.—Has the original copy constantly remained in your possession from the time it was so made? A.—It has Q.—To what persons, if any, have you ever exhibited said notes or letters, or any of them, or any extracts, or portions of any of them?

A.—I do not feel at liberty—to give the names of the gentlemen to whom I have shown them; but had I ever suffered them to be out of my possession, so that any copy of them could have been taken without my knewledge. I would cheerfully give the name of the party, so that an investigation might be made whether copies had been made. They never have been so out of my possession, except when handed by me to my counsel. Hiram Ketcham, Esq., who, in my presence, placed them in a separate envelope, sealed them, and put them in his safe, and were by him returned to me in a sealed package; and I further state that, uotil after the 15th of May last, I never showed the letters to any human being, and never copied or suffered to be cepied any part of them.

Q.—To how many persons have you exhibited said letters or extracts, or portions of them, or any of them?

This question is objected to by Mr. Ketcham, and the Referce ruled that the question is proper.

A.—To the best of my recollection and belief, never to but three persons out of my family and effice, two of whem were clergymen.

Q.—To how many persons connected with my office have you made such exhibition?

A.—Only three persons connected with my office, and to them only one of the letters.

Q.—To how many persons in your family have you ever made such exhibition? A.—To only two persons.

Mr. Claik—lwill not ask you to name the members of your family; but who are the elergymen to whom you exhibited such letters?

Col. Webb—I decline answering, for I dealar most positively that no copies were ever taken by those clergymen.

be answered.

Mr. Ketcham offered to go before the court, in order that this point might be decided by the Judges; and requested that these proceedings should stop here until their decision was obtained.

Mr. Clark said he would go with Mr. Ketcham there when necessary, but he now insists upon an answer to the constitution.

Mr. Clark said he would go win ar, rectand there when necessary, but he now insists upon an answer to the question.

The Referrer ruled that the answer ought to be given, but the detendant persisted in his refusal.

Q—Will you now produce and deliver over to the receiver, the cepies of said letters which you state you have still in your possession?

Here Col Webb produced the copies contained in his said draft, answer, and the copy thereof delivered to his counsel. Hiram Ketcham, Esq., and they were at once destroyed in the presence of the Referee, and by the content of both counsel.

Q—Now that those copies are destroyed, and the originals have been delivered over, have you in your possesion, or under your control, any copies of the whole, or any part of raid notes or letters or any of them. or copies of any extracts from the same, or any of them?

A—I decline answering that question, as I have already answered it, and the question would seem to imply a doubt of the truth of my answer.

Bir Clark disavowed any such intention, and stated that he only devired a clear and comprehensive statement upon the point of inquiry.

Col Webb, in reply, said that he declined answering the question, because he had already unequivocally declared that he knew of no other copy or copies whatever, and, to the heat of his knewledge and belief, no other copy caists.

xists.

Q.—Are the six notes or letters now delivered all the efters which you ever received from Mr. Willis, in precese of Mr. buckham?

A.—They are the identical letters, and all I received.

Q.—When did you first open the package containing sid better?

A.—I create the package thus addressed to me, immediately after my return to my office, in December, 1844.
Q.—In one of your statements, in answer to my question, you mentioned that you made a formal demand upon Mr. Wills for the lotters, please now state whether you made such demand in behalf of Miss Inman, or in behalf of her father?
A.—I made it on behalf of Miss Inman, and her father knew nothing of the meeting at that time, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the father and Miss Inman being then in Europe.

A.—I made it on behalf of Miss Iman, and her failer have nothing of the meeting at that time, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the father and Miss Imaan being then in Europe.

Counsel on both sides consent that the letters be now scaled up in an envelope, and addressed to Andrew Warner. Esq. the receiver, and that the package so scaled and addressed be delivered to Cel. Warner, who is not now present, to be held by him in pursuance of the provisions of the order of the Superior Court, of June 6, 1891.

Col. Webb was then examined by his own counsel.

Col. Webb was then examined by his own counsel.

Coustion by Mr. Ketchain—You are directed by the order under which you now appear to deliver over, under each all the notes, letters, correspondence, and papers, mentioned in the complaint. Do you know that the letters and notes, now delivered by you, are those mentioned and described in the complaint?

A.—I do not know that they are because they do not answer the description set forth in the bill of complaint; all I know is, that they are the identical letters delivered by Mr. Willis to me, in presence of Mr. Buckham.

Mr. Clarke objects to all that part of the last answer which refers to the description of the letters as irrelevant to the enquiry, and detamatory of the plaintiff, and as being a violation of the opirit of the injunction.

The Referee decided that the whole answer shall stand. Q—Did you state to the elergymen and others, to when you showed the letters, anything and what in relation to the supposed writer of those letters, maning or identifying the writer?

Mr. Chark chiected to the question. The Referee nucle the description and Mr. Clark took exception.

A.—Neither to the clergyman referred to not to any lower that the publication of your action. The Referee rule production of Mary Imma now Mrs. Coddington.

Q—in Mr. Chark chiected we work to production of Mary Imma now Mrs. Coddington.

Q—in Mr. Chark chiected to the power of the publication of your action of Mary Imma new Mrs. Coddington.

with Willia.

A — I know, or rather believe, that the clergymen referred to did not know or Eave the slightest like who the party was to whom I telerred, because, as I believe at that time Mrs. Coddington had not been decided at

the writer by the conversations and perblications of Willis and others.

Q.—How did you know that you did not endanger the safety and secresy of the correspondence by exhibiting its to persons to whom the handwriting of the writer of the letters might be known, unless you first satisfied yourself, by inquiring, whether they were acquainted with the handwriting of the plaintiff, Mary?

A.—I took it for granted that they were not acquainted with her handwriting.

Q.—How soon after your publication of May 15, 1851, did you exhibit the letters to the elergymen?

A.—To one of the dergymen on the 16th of May, and to the other some time afterwards.

Q.—I must again request you to riste the names of the elergymen?

the clergymen?

A.—I again decline to maswer.

The Referrer rules that the question must be answered to the control of the con

The following statement, sworn to by Col. Webb, was

tendered to the referes :-

tendered to the referes:—

In making a surrender of these papers, I avail myself of the opportunity, acting under the solemnity of an oath, to correct the misrepresentations whether intentional or accidental, which have been made in regard to the manner in which they cane into my possession.

[By advice of my counsel, I omit here the object of a meeting between Buckham, Willis, and myself at the office of Mr. Buckham in December, 1846]

The object of our meeting having been thus accomplished, I inquired of Willis whether he had not other letters of Mary I man in his possession, and made as formal demand for them. After much discussion, it was arranged that we should meet at the same place, at the same hour, on the day following. We met necordingly, when Willis placed in my hands, scaled and directed to me, the package I am about to deliver to you. And I have no doubt whatever, but the package was so scaled and directed in his office, as the envelope centaining the letters is a printed sircular, in relation to "The New York Mirror, edited by G. P. Morris and N. P. William and signed "Fuller & Co." This package, so directed and scaled, I opened immediately upon my return to my office, naturally expecting to find in it some letter of expination addressed to me. It contained, however, mothing but the letters which are still in it, the character of which, under the injunction of the sourt, I am, perhaps, not at liberty to disclose on this cecasion.

Having read them and placed them in a safe depositary, I immediately addressed a letter to Mary Inman, at 75 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London, and advised her, among other things, that Mr. Willis had placed in my hands certain letters said to have been written by her.

This letter, I am informed and believe, she received early in January, 1845; and I have sinse learned from

Great Russell street, Ricomsbury, London, and advased in my hands certain letters said to have been written by her.

This letter, I am informed and believe, she received early in January, 1845; and I have sines learned from Mr. George Suckman, and other sources, that immediately upon its receipt, she placed it in the hands of her father, and made to him the revelation I urged upon her. From that period until the 18th day of May lake I never saw the letters which had been entrusted to me; agor did Mr. Suckham, or any other person, ever apply to the for them in the name of Henry luman, or or his widow, or of the said Mary. Nor were they ever the subject of conversation between the said Buckham and myself after 1845, except in 1849, just before my departure for Europe, when I applied to said Buckham to know what I should do with them, and proposed enclosing them to the said Mary I. Coddington by mail, which the said Buckham urged me not to do, lest they should fall into the hands of her husband. And I desire to state, unhesitatingly, that up to the said 18th of May, and the publication by the said Willis of a card fixing upon the raid Mary I. Coddington the aliusion made by me in my publication of the 18th May, I had never shown the said letters to any person whatever, nor had I ever copied or suffered to be copied, any portion of them. That up to this present time, I have never insinuated or admitted to any person, (save my counsel) that in my said publication I siluded to the said Mary Coddington—that I have never directly or indirectly connected her name therewith, or said or insimuated at any time, anything sagainst the virtue or purity of said Mary Coddingtor; and that had I believed that any human being except the said Buckham and Willis, of said Mary Coddingtor, and that had I believed that any human being except the said Buckham and Willis—to the card published, as I verily believe, the conversations and indiscretions of the raid Buckham and Willis—to the card published, as I verily believe, the conversati

efter :It is not for me to divine your object in thus dragging Mrs.
oddington before the public. If your aim is to serven Wil-

This proposition was rejected, and all the proceedings published—thus proving, that the object of this bill of complaint was not to prevent the publication of the letters as is alleged, but o get up a false issue before the public. How far that game has been successful I have others to determine; and content myself with the reflection that I have done all in my power to obviate any accessity for these proceedings, and those which are yet to follow.

cthers to determine; and content myself with the reflection that I have done all in my power to obviate any necessity for these proceedings, and those which are yet to follow.

And I derire to say further, that I never would have presumed to make the publication of the lath of May, if I had believed it possible for any person to have respected to whom I altuded, or if I had the ught that either the said Buckham or Willis would have dered to connect Mrs. Coddington's name therewith; and, therefore, very seriously regret having made it—not because it was improper so to do, unjustinable, or unwarranted, in the exposure of one who grossly as a led and slandered me in my absence—but to cause that purson, to save flumelifer to public indignation, has made my publication the pretext for inveiving the reputation of a female in our quarrel, and basely exposed one whom it was his duty to shield, and who was in no manner compromitted by me. And as soon as I discovered the determination of the said Willis to direct suspicion to Mrs. Coddington, as the female alluded to in my publication, I did all that I could consistently with truth, to direct public attention from her. My publication in no way compromitted or exposed her; and yet, mamuch as it afforded a plea for Willis's exposure of her, in the hepe of thereby raising a new issue, and thus diverting public attention from himself, I repeat my great regret at having alluded, to the subject, though warranted in the beide that I could do sewith in pointly, because I believed the public would not, understand to whom I alluded, and I did not drear that Willis would have the reflect though warranted in the beide that I could do sewith in pointly, because I believed the public would not, when it is not a superior of an action for like by the action of 15th May, have placed the letters referred to in the hands of any person Mrs Coddington might have, named, without any other condition than the right of access to them in the event of an action for like by the examination, was int

director, which char was not accepted by the comparation that in this cause, or their centered.

And I runker state that every copy so made by me, to the test of my knowledge and boilet has been described, with the exception of that contained in the content durit and the coty thereon, of an accept to said old of couplaint, wherein the whole of one of the latest